18. A diagnostic test kit according to claim 16, wherein the probe comprises nucleic acid sequences complementary to both sides of the deletion.

56. (New) A diagnostic test kit according to claim 16, wherein the probe is labeled.

57. (New) A diagnostic test kit according to claim 15, wherein the means comprises at least one primer pair for amplification.

58. (New) A diagnostic test kit according to claim 15, wherein the means comprises at least two primer pairs for amplification, and wherein the two primer pairs comprise a nested set.

G2

59. (New) A diagnostic test kit according to claim 57, wherein the primer pair is suitable for amplification by PCR or NASBA.

60. (New) A labeled probe for detecting a deletion of a stretch of nucleotides from a BRCA1 gene, wherein said deletion comprises exon 13 or exon 22.

61. (New) The labeled probe according to claim 60, wherein the probe comprises nucleic acid sequences complementary to both sides of the deletion.

62. (New) The labeled probe according to claim 61, wherein the probe comprises a nucleic acid sequence which is the product of a fusion between two ALU-elements in the BRCA1 gene.

63. (New) A method for determining the presence in a sample of a nucleic acid derived from a BRCA1 gene having a deletion of a stretch of nucleotides, wherein said deletion comprises exon 13 or exon 22; the method comprising:

(i) contacting said sample with at least one probe which alone or together with a means for detecting said deletion, distinguishes between a BRCA1 gene having said deletion and a BRCA1 gene not having said deletion, and

(ii) allowing hybridization between said probe and said nucleic acid to form a hybridization product, and

(iii) identifying the hybridization product.

64. (New) The method according to claim 63, wherein the probe is labeled.

65. (New) The method according to claim 63, wherein the probe comprises nucleic acid sequences complementary to both sides of the deletion.

52 cont.

66. (New) The method according to claim 63, wherein the nucleic acid derived from a BRCA1 gene is amplified.

67. (New) The method according to claim 66, wherein the probe comprises a nucleic acid sequence which is the product of a fusion between two ALU-elements in the BRCA1 gene.

68. (New) The method according to claim 63, wherein the hybridization product is quantified.

69. (New) A method for determining the presence in a sample of a nucleic acid derived from a BRCA1 gene having a deletion of a stretch of nucleotides, wherein said deletion comprises exon 13 or exon 22; the method comprising:

(i) contacting said sample with a primer pair which alone or together with a means for detecting said deletion, distinguishes between a BRCA1 gene having said deletion and a BRCA1 gene not having said deletion,

(ii) amplifying said sample to form an amplified product, and

(iii) identifying the amplified product.

70. (New) The method according to claim 69, further comprising contacting the amplified product with a second primer pair for amplification, and wherein the two primer pairs comprise a nested set.